



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Cynthia Howk DATE: Dec., 1994

133 S. Fitzhugh St.
YOUR ADDRESS: Rochester, NY 14608 TELEPHONE: 546-7029

ORGANIZATION (if any): The Landmark Society of Western New York, Inc.

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Rowe - Kenyon House
2. COUNTY: Monroe TOWN/CITY: Greece VILLAGE: ---
3. STREET LOCATION: 2428 English Road
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Hauck ADDRESS: (same) Rochester, NY 14616
6. USE: Original: farm/residence Present: residence
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
Interior accessible: Explain private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☒ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☐ d. board and batten ☐
e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other: _____
Roof = asphalt shingles. Foundation = fieldstone.
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☒
(if known) b. wood frame with light members ☐
c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

(see continuation sheet)

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP:

"This is one of those simpler Italianate houses. It has original siding and a barn. Let's make this a 'red minus.' " P.Malo.

COLOR CODE

Red minus



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☒ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: deciduous trees & shrubs
j. other: large stone barbecue fireplace in backyard.
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see continuation sheet)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see continuation sheet)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c. 1872

ARCHITECT: not determined

BUILDER: not determined

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see continuation sheet)

21. SOURCES: (see continuation sheet)

22. THEME: agricultural: former farm residence & outbuilding

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11c.

Contemporary (c. 1980s) vinyl siding has been installed over the original wood clapboard siding.

Front porch has contemporary concrete deck and steps (c. 1980s?).

Shutters appear to date from c. 1970s-80s.

One-story north wing appears to be a late 20th-century addition; includes contemporary windows (square, picture, oculus), sliding glass doors, and deck/railing/steps.

17. This late 19th-century house is located on a 1.1-acre lot on the north side of English Road in the southwest quadrant of the town. Also on this site is a large, gambrel-roofed barn, located to the north of the house. A driveway is to the east of the house. The surrounding neighborhood is residential with mostly post-World War II houses. The Georgetown Park housing tract is under development immediately to the north of this property. North Avenue is a short distance to the west.

18. Two-story, hipped-roof, frame farmhouse (c. 1872) with asymmetrical, ell-plan and contemporary, shed-roofed rear wing. The house stands on a fieldstone foundation. Exterior walls which are now clad in vinyl siding were probably originally clad in wood clapboard (may be intact under the vinyl siding). A pargeted brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof. The roof has a wide overhang.

Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical with 2/1 and 1/1, double-hung sash and simple hood moldings. Windows are hung in single, double, and triple combinations. An angled window bay is on the facade; an oculus window is above the front porch (east elevation) and a contemporary octagonal window is on the north (rear) elevation. Most of the windows have contemporary louvered shutters.

A one-story porch is located in the front, southeast corner. Two turned porch posts are extant and appear to date from the 19th century. The porch may also have originally had a railing (not extant). Two original entrances lead out onto this porch on the east and south walls. The concrete porch deck and front steps are contemporary additions.

18. continued

The north one-story wing appears to be a late 20th-century addition. It includes sliding glass doors and a deck with railing that extends across the width of the house. In addition to the historic farmhouse, the property includes a mid/late 20th-century cobblestone barbecue fireplace and a large, gambrel-roofed barn, both to the north of the house.

The contributing gambrel-roofed barn (c. 1902-1924) has vertical, narrow-board, wood siding and a metal roof. A sliding-track door is located on the facade (south elevation).

20. This c. 1872 house is architecturally significant in the town of Greece as an example of late 19th-century, vernacular Italianate residential architecture. The house and barn retain much of their historic design. Located in an area of mostly post-World War II development, it is a distinctive surviving example of a late 19th-century farmhouse in this neighborhood. It is historically significant for its associations with the town's agricultural heritage.

Architecturally, this house is a distinctive example of the late 19th-century vernacular Italianate design, characterized by its asymmetrical, cross-hipped roof plan. About 20% of Italianate houses are of this type, but it is not a common style in the town. Except for the installation of the vinyl siding and rear wing, the historic design of this house is largely intact. Should the synthetic siding be removed in the future and the original clapboard be repaired, the architectural significance of this building would be enhanced.

The Italianate style dominated American house construction between 1850 and 1880. It was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest as well as in many older but still growing cities of the northeastern seaboard. Beginning in England as part of the Picturesque movement, the style emphasized the rambling, informal rural models (Italian farmhouses) of this movement and adapted and modified them with a variety of embellishments (cupolas, towers, decorative moldings). The decline of the Italianate style began with the financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression. When prosperity returned at the end of the decade, new housing fashions - particularly the Queen Anne style - rose to dominance.

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20. continued

The 1852 county map shows this site as vacant land. The 1872 county map, however, indicates this site as lot 18 with a building and marked, "L.Rowe" as owner.

The 1902 county map shows this property as a 31-acre parcel owned by "Wm. Kenyon." Only a house is shown on the map. The 1924 county map shows the house and a frame outbuilding (current barn?) to the northeast. The property is owned by J. & K. Kenyon and includes 29.5 acres. The 1930 suburban directory has Judson and Katherine Kenyon at this address; he is listed as a farmer. The Kenyons remained here through the late 1950s. The 1959 county maps lists J.S. Kenyon as owner of a 26.13-acre parcel here. The house and barn are shown; Larkin Creek extends across the northern part of the property. The Kenyon family owned this property for over 50 years.

21. See final report for bibliography.

